



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,064	11/28/2001	Sunil H. Contractor	60027.0081US01	1161
39262 7590 06/13/2007 MERCHANT & GOULD BELLSOUTH CORPORATION P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			EXAMINER LE, KAREN L	
			ART UNIT 2614	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/13/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/996,064

Applicant(s)

CONTRACTOR, SUNIL H.

Examiner

Karen L. Le

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-7,9-12 and 15-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-7,9-12 and 15-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 24^{is} objected to because of the following informalities: claim 24 is misnumbered. It should be 26. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 5-7, 9-13 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Savaglio et al. (U. S. 6,415,019) in view of Urban et al. (U. S. 6,480,592) and further in view of Brinkman et al (U.S. 6,697,783) and further in view of Vaziri et al (U.S. 6,671,272) and further in view of Meek et al (U.S. 6,327,357).

Regarding claims 1, 10, 16 and 19, Savaglio teaches a method of providing location information of a calling device (fig. 1, item 24 or 26) to a called device (Fig. 1, item 19), comprising:

Receiving into terminating a signal switching point (fig. 1, item 14) a call trigger emanating from the calling device (Fig. 1, item 24).

detecting from the call trigger at the terminating signal switching point (fig. 1, item 14) an identifier of the called device,

detecting from the identifier of the called device whether to deliver location information of the calling device to the called device, when it is detected that location information of the calling device is to be delivered to the called device, delivering the location information from the signal control point to the terminating signals switching point; and providing the location information from the terminating signal switching point to mapping software within the called device for displaying the location of the calling party.(Col. 2, lines 45-58, Col. 3, lines 15-30).

Savaglio does not teach generating a query from the signal switching point to a signal transfer point, the query containing an identifier of the calling device and delivering the query from the signal transfer point to a signal control point. However, Urban teaches generating a query from the signal switching point to a signal transfer point, the query containing an identifier of the calling device and delivering the query from the signal transfer point to a signal control point (Col. 3, lines 1-10, Col. 2, lines 40-50, and Col. 5, lines 55-67). Urban's system has an AIN that comprises SSP, **STP** and SCP that identify the names of the city and state of a calling party to a called party when the calling party's name is unavailable. Urban's AIN has central databases (Fig. 1, items 23,43 and 22,42) store information identify calling party's telephone number and the city and state names associated with the combination. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

incorporate Urban's system to Savaglio's system in order to provide location of a calling device to a called device.

Savaglio does not teach wherein the location information is encoded in binary coded decimal format where each decimal digit in the location information is represented by a nibble. However, Vaziri teaches location information is encoded in binary coded decimal format (Col. 19, lines 27-33). Vaziri teaches an internet switch box special server stores telephone numbers in BCD (binary coded decimal) notation with the least significant digit of the telephone number stored in the most significant nibble (fours bits) of first byte of telephone number string (Col. 19, lines 27-33). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Vaziri's feature to Savaglio's system to provide the location information that encoded in binary coded decimal format. This nibble feature is old and was very common in telephony field.

Savaglio does not teach a database containing location information indexed by identifier of calling devices, wherein the location information comprises one of a zip code and planar coordinated. However, Brinkman teaches a database containing location information indexed by identifier of calling devices, wherein the location information comprises one of a zip code (Col. 9, lines 37-48). Brinkman teaches a system that has member profile database about the caller, such as the caller's name, address, city, state, zip code, and telephone number. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Brinkman's feature into Savaglio's system to provide a database containing location

information wherein the location comprises zip code. This feature is also very popular in telecommunication field.

Savaglio does not teach receiving a privacy indicator from an originating signal switching point, detecting from the call trigger at the terminating signal switching point whether the privacy indicator is provided from the calling-device. However, Meek teaches receiving a privacy indicator from an originating signal switching point, detecting from the call trigger at the terminating signal switching point whether the privacy indicator is provided from the calling-device (Col. 10, lines 30-35, Col. 4, lines 25-32 and Col. 8, lines 24-31). Meek teaches the query to the external database can use the Calling Party ID as a key to make an association with a record therefor. Upon matching either the Calling Party ID with the record for the number the external database returns Calling Name Delivery information including at least one of: a calling party name, a privacy indicator, a Sip +4 code, and ANI Indicating the station type. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Meek's privacy indicator feature into Savaglio's system in order to detect whether a privacy indicator is provided from the calling device. Privacy indicator is old and well known in caller ID feature.

Savaglio does not teach determining a number of characters displayable on the display on the called device, adapting, based on the determined number of characters displayable on the called device, the location information to fit in the display of the called device. However, Charpentier teaches determining a number of characters displayable on the display on the called device, adapting, based on the determined number of

Art Unit: 2614

characters displayable on the called device, the location information to fit in the display of the called device. Charpentier teaches modifying graphics information to be displayed on a computing device having a set of display characteristics representing display capabilities of the computing device, said computer-executable instructions comprising: determining a scheme by which to conform characteristics of the graphics information to the set of display characteristics, harmonizing the characteristics of the graphics information to the set of display characteristics according to said scheme to provide the graphics information in a format adapted for display on the computing device (See Fig. 2, 3, paragraph 0025, 0055 and 0056). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Charpentier into Savaglio's system in order to adapting the location information to fit in the display. Conversion of text objects between formats can be performed according to any of a number of techniques known in the art. Transmission size adaptation is an old and well-known technique in display characteristics.

Regarding claim 5, Savaglio further teaches the location information is a zip code where the calling device is located (Col. 3, lines 29-30).

Regarding claim 6, Savaglio further teaches the location information is planar coordinates for a location of the calling device (Col. 3, lines 29-30).

Regarding claims 7, 15, and 20, Savaglio further teaches the call trigger comprises a dial number corresponding to the called device (Col. 3, lines 15-16).

Regarding claim 9, Savaglio further teaches receiving the call trigger from the calling device (fig. 1, item 24 or 26) at the originating signal switching point (Fig. 1, item 32), and transmitting the call trigger and identifier of the calling device from the originating signal switching point to the signal switching point (Fig. 1, item 14) that generates the query.

Regarding claims 11, and 17, Savaglio further teaches detecting from the call trigger at the signal switching point an identifier of the called device, detecting from the identifier of the called device whether to deliver location information of the calling device to the called device, and when it is detected that location information of the calling device is to be delivered to the called device, then delivering the query, accessing the location information, delivering the location information to the signal switching point, and providing the location information to the called device (Col. 2, lines 15-30).

Regarding claims 12, 18, 21-23 Savaglio teach detecting from the call trigger at the terminating signal switching point whether the privacy indicator is provided from the calling device and produce the query when the privacy indicator has not been provided. The privacy indicator is appropriate by at least one of the following: referring local service tables and querying an appropriate signal control point with knowledge of the calling party's service (Col. 9, lines 49-60 and lines 35-40).

Regarding claims 24-26, Savaglio does not teach providing the location information comprises planar coordinate data, a zip code and a street address corresponding to the called party when the number of characters displayable on the display is greater than or equal to a number of characters comprising the location

information comprising the planar coordinate data, a zip code and a street address corresponding to the called party. However, Charpentier teaches determining a number of characters displayable on the display on the called device, adapting, based on the determined number of characters displayable on the called device, the location information to fit in the display of the called device. Charpentier teaches modifying graphics information to be displayed on a computing device having a set of display characteristics representing display capabilities of the computing device, said computer-executable instructions comprising: determining a scheme by which to conform characteristics of the graphics in information to the set of display characteristics, harmonizing the characteristics of the graphics information to the set of display characteristics according to said scheme to provide the graphics information in a format adapted for display on the computing device (See Fig. 2, 3, paragraph 0025, 0055 and 0056). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Charpentier into Savaglio's system in order to adapting the location information to fit in the display. Conversion of text objects between formats can be performed according to any of a number of techniques known in the art. Transmission size adaptation is an old and well known technique in display characteristics.

Response to Arguments

Art Unit: 2614

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5-7, 9-12, and 15-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karen L. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7487.


The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wing F. Chan can be reached on 571-272-7493. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Karen Le
KLL

June 7, 2007


AHMAD F. MATAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2700